

## TITLE

Transport Stream Packet Map Display

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed toward the field of monitoring a digital signal, and more particularly to the field of monitoring a stream of packets, and more particularly toward how the monitored stream of packets is depicted on a display device, and more particularly to such a depiction of a digital television transport stream multiplex of packets.

## CONTINUING APPLICATION DATA

This application claims priority under 35. U.S.C. § 120 upon provisional U.S. patent application Serial No. 60/197,663, filed April 17, 2000, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A digital television (DTV) signal (a transport stream multiplex of packets) is formed of multiple packets, some of which represent video data, some which represent audio data and some of which represent metadata. The metadata is used by a DTV receiver to reconstruct the packetized DTV signal for a given virtual channel. A terrestrial DTV broadcaster's bandwidth, or physical channel, can contain multiple virtual channels, where each channel can contain a program or some other content.

A DTV signal can conform to the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) 2 standard. An MPEG2 Transport Stream is defined as a number of fixed-length packets. Each packet has a four-byte header that contains a synchronization byte, a packet identification number, a continuity count and several control bits.

The transport stream multiplex is a complex arrangement of separate, mostly-independent information. An MPEG2 transport stream multiplex can include up to 8192 different packet identifiers (PIDs). Typically, though, perhaps a dozen PIDs are used in a transport stream multiplex.

Analyzing or visualizing the contents of such a stream is difficult because the volume of data is large and the complexity of the data is relatively high. For example, a high definition television (HDTV) broadcast that complies with the American Television Standards Committee (ATSC), i.e., an ATSC-compliant HDTV broadcast, will minimally 5 contain data that includes at least 10 separate packet identifiers (PIDs), and packets will be sent at a rate of approximately 2.4 million bytes of data, or 12.9 thousand packets, per second. And this merely represents a relatively simple transport stream. Streams with multiple standard digital television (SDTV) programs and full electronic program guide (EPG) support (another type of metadata) can include dozens of PIDs.

10 Understanding and visualizing such a great amount of data at even low rates can be very confusing.

15 The known monitoring systems provide a means of selecting specific packets based on PID and a pre-existing knowledge of packet location in the stream (packet occurrence). The display of these packets is done by providing a dump of the actual digital contents of a single packet along with some formatting to identify particular portions of the packet.

20 Some of the systems allow packets to be grouped and traversed based on the type of the packet as indicated by the PID. For example, the AT953-ATSC STREAM STATION model of monitoring and analyzing system available from SENCORE ELECTRONICS can do the following. Once a packet of a given type has been identified and its contents displayed, a user can click on a back button or a forward button to view the contents of the previous or next packet of the same type. But at any one instance, only the contents of a simple packet are displayed.

25 The known monitoring devices only characterize a packet by displaying its contents. That is, they fail to give a visual impression or characterization of the each packet in the transport stream multiplex independently of a display of its contents, especially as this relates to visually differentiating amongst the variety, and emphasizing the relative sequential arrangement, of different packets contained in the transport multiplex during a display of a portion of the multiplex. In addition, the user of the known 30 monitoring devices must have extensive knowledge of the make-up of an MPEG2 stream in order to be able to select a packet whose contents are to be examined in

more detail. For example, the user of the known monitoring/analysis systems can discover that the PID 49 is video by viewing the PAT, finding the associated PMT and then determining the type of PID 49 by looking at the detailed contents of the PMT.

In the computer industry, it is known to use a grid of color-coded boxes to depict  
5 the progress of a disk defragmenting operation. But such visual representations have  
never been applied to a transport stream multiplex. In more detail, as shown in Fig. 7,  
each box in the grid represents a cluster of data on the disk. Different colors are  
assigned to the boxes to denote whether a box corresponds to: data currently being  
10 read (prior to relocation by the defragmenting operation); data currently being written to  
a new, less-fragmented location; data having been relocated; free space; and data not  
yet operated upon in some way by the defragmenting operation. For the free space  
color, a first pattern (to denote data that will not be moved) or a second pattern (to  
denote a damaged disk area) can be superimposed. The boxes cannot be selected or  
15 clicked-on to retrieve additional information.

## 15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, in part, provides a technology to monitor a packetized signal, e.g.,  
at least a portion of a transport stream multiplex, by presenting a visual image of the  
signal to a user that conveys a visual impression of the contents of the transport stream  
multiplex without displaying the actual contents, especially as it relates to the variety of  
20 different packets contained in the transport multiplex and the relative sequential  
arrangement of the packets therein. Such technology does not require the user/viewer  
to have knowledge of the make-up of an MPEG2 stream in order to be able to select a  
packet whose contents she wishes to examine in more detail.

The invention, also in part, provides an integrated digital television (DTV)  
25 diagnostic instrument (and the method and software embodied therein) comprising: a  
video display device (VDD); a controller to receive a DTV signal in the form of a stream  
of packets and to generate a graphical depiction on said VDD of a plurality of individual  
packets representing said stream. Such technology is operable to drill down into (select

finer detail about) the contents of individual packets in the stream and to generate a display of such contents.

Such a graphical depiction on the VDD for the stream of packets can take the form of a matrix of geometric shapes, e.g., a square, each geometric shape representing a packet. Each geometric shape can have an appearance that is indicative of what type the corresponding packet is. Colors can be assigned to the geometric shapes to denote the types of the corresponding packets, respectively. Such technology can also generate a graphical depiction on the VDD of a legend explaining color and packet type relations. Each color in the legend can be depicted in the form of the geometric shape, and each geometric shape can be operable as a pointing-device-clickable button so that, in response to a user clicking on one of the geometric shapes, an interface can be generated by which the color assigned to the geometric shape can be changed by the user.

Such technology can accommodate a stream of packets representing a DTV signal containing multiple video programs. In that situation, different shades of a color representing a type of packet are assigned to denote which one of the multiple video programs corresponds to the geometric shape.

Advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description given hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings which are given by way of illustration only, and thus do not limit the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a snapshot depiction of a dynamic transport stream packet map display according to the invention.

Fig. 2 depicts a legend indicating the meanings of the colors and patterns that geometric shapes in Fig. 1 can take.

Fig. 3 is a display of the contents of one of the geometric shapes (buttons) in Fig. 1.

5 Fig. 4 depicts a block diagram of a hardware system 400 according to the invention that represents known hardware programmed according to the invention.

Fig. 5 depicts one of the blocks of Fig. 1 in more detail.

Fig. 6 depicts a group of adjacent blocks of Fig. 1 in more detail.

10 Fig. 7 is a snapshot depiction of a dynamic display of the progress of a disk defragmenting operation according to the Background Art.

And Fig. 8 is a legend indicating the meanings of the colors and patterns that boxes of Fig. 7 can take.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 An integrated digital television (DTV) diagnostic instrument (and the method and software embodied therein) according to the invention uses known hardware programmed according to the invention. Such hardware is depicted in Fig. 4. The system 400 of Fig. 4 includes a computer/controller 400 having input/out circuitry 408, a processor 406, one or more memory devices 410 and a DTV receiver 412. The computer 408 is connected to a radio frequency (RF) antenna or to a coaxial cable via 20 which the computer 402 receives a DTV signal, e.g., an 8 vestigial side band (VSB) 414 signal. The output of the diagnostic instrument is provided to a video display device (VDD) 416 such as a liquid crystal display (LCD) device or cathode ray tube (CRT). Portions of DTV signals (received via the antenna/coaxial cable 414) can be saved to or 25 retrieved from a disk storage unit 418 or from a network 420 via a connection such as an ethernet connection. The system 400 can be configured to be easily portable.

The DTV receiver 412 can be DTVCARD A1000 model of circuit board manufactured and sold by TRIVENI DIGITAL INC. The processor 406 can be of the PENTIUM family of processors sold by INTEL INC., e.g., a 450 MHz PENTIUM III processor, preferably running a WINDOWS 98 operating system manufactured and sold 30 by the MICROSOFT CORPORATION in the case where the DTV A1000 card is

employed as the DTV receiver 412. Examples of portable computers with expansions slots to accommodate the DTV A1000 card (among others) are the PAC series of rugged portable computers, e.g., the FLEXPAC and the LPAC, manufactured by DOLCH COMPUTER SYSTEMS, INC.

5        Alternatively, the DTV receiver 412 and/or the processor 406 can be configured to receive alternative formats of the stream of packets. Such alternate formats can include the DvB ASI format and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) 310M-1998 format.

10       Upon receiving a stream of packets representing a DTV transport stream multiplex, the controller 402 is operable to generate a graphical depiction on the VDD 416 of the transport stream multiplex.

15       Such a graphical depiction on the VDD 416 for the stream of packets can take the form of a grid/matrix of geometric shapes each geometric shape representing a packet, as in the transport stream packet map display of Fig. 1.

20       In Fig. 1, the geometric shapes are squares shaded to look like known examples of buttons used with known graphical user interface (GUI) technology. Each button is color-coded according to the type of data associated with its associated packet, i.e., the contents of its associated packet. The controller 402 is operable to display these packets in row-major order drawing each packet's button in a row from left to right and from the top row of the grid to the bottom.

25       It is to be noted that the color coding of Fig. 1 (and similarly Fig. 2) is but one example of the many permutations and combinations of colors that can be chosen. Similarly, buttons in Fig. 1 are square, but any other shape could be used, e.g., rectangles, triangles. And it is to be noted that the arrangement of buttons of different appearance in Fig. 1 is a reflection of the particular portion of a particular DTV signal corresponding to a particular interval in the past. In practice, the actual grid will vary with each different DTV signal portion operated upon by the controller 402.

30       The controller 404 can generate the grid in real time as the DTV signal is received via the antenna or coaxial cable 414 or can operate upon a recorded portion of a DTV signal obtained via the disk storage device 418 or the network 420. As a practical matter, for at least the short term, the grid will most likely be generated based upon a

recorded DTV signal because commercially available processors that are reasonable in cost do not have the processing power to generate the grid in real time. And if they did, the grid would scroll so fast as to be unintelligible to the typical user/viewer.

The effect is that the viewer sees the transport stream multiplex in slow motion with each button colored to indicate the contents or type of its associated packet. The general animation along with the packet map color-coding and arrangement give the viewer an impression as to the contents of the stream without actually displaying the contents of a packet unless the user desires to see such contents.

Colors can be assigned to the geometric shapes to denote the types of the corresponding packets, respectively. The processor 406 can also generate a graphical depiction on the VDD 416 of a legend explaining the relations between color and the contents or type of the associated packet such as in the packet map key of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2, the packet map key or legend provides at least two functions. First, it allows the user to easily associate graphical elements in the packet map display with the (non-displayed) actual packet contents. Second, it allows the user to customize the display.

Each color in the legend or packet map key of Fig. 2 can be depicted in the form of the geometric shape such as a square, and each geometric shape can be operable as a pointing-device-clickable button so that, in response to a user clicking on one of the geometric shapes, an interface can be generated by which the color assigned to the geometric shape can be changed by the user. Such a color assignment interface or dialog box is well known. The color assignment interface can allow customization either for personal taste or for filtering for particular types of data.

Also, each geometric shape in the packet map display is operable as a pointing-device-clickable button. When selected (e.g., clicked on) with a pointing device, the processor 406 is operable to respond with a detailed diagram of the actual packet contents or contained therein information, i.e., drill down into the contents of the packet, as in the example of Fig. 3. There, the depicted contents of the packet include the true false states of the following parameters: transport\_error\_indicator; payload\_unit\_start\_indicator; transport\_priority; transport\_scrambling\_control; adaptation\_field\_enable; and payload\_enable. Fig. 3 also depicts a hexadecimal value

for the PID, the `transport_scrambling_control` parameter, the `continuity_control` parameter and the payload.

Such drill down capability, along with the ability to quickly find packet types in the display because of the visual differentiation (due to whatever particular combination of 5 colors and patterning is chosen), allows the user to easily identify the packet of a given type or content, select the packet of interest and view it in detail.

The controller 402 generates the grid of geometric shapes representing the packets in the transport stream multiplex according to how the processor 406 is programmed. A first embodiment of such software uses the known JAVA button for 10 each of the geometric shapes. A known JAVA button has a significant amount of standard functionality. While effective at generating the grid, it was determined that most of the standard functionality is not being used, thus representing a squandering of the processing power consumed to make it available. So a second embodiment was developed.

15 The second embodiment achieves the functionality for the buttons as was used in the first embodiment without all of the unused functionality of the true JAVA button. The result is a quasi button or faux button. Instead of using JAVA buttons, the second embodiment is an adaptation of known technology for (1) recognizing cursor positions over images such as maps and (2) performing one or more actions particular to the 20 cursor location in response to the click of a pointing device.

In the second embodiment, the processor 406 builds the entire packet map display in advance before operating upon a DTV signal. It fills the available area with squares such as those in Fig. 5.

The square 500 in Fig. 5 includes a background color region 502 and a main 25 region 504. Shading region 506 is provided to give the appearance of this shape being a standard button 506. The background region 502, the main region 504 and the shading 506 can be set to any desired combination of colors. Moreover, patterns (not depicted in Fig. 5) can be superimposed on the main region 504. Fig. 6 depicts a portion of the grid of Fig. 1 showing six of the adjacent buttons 500.

30 Initially, the processor sets the regions 502, 504 and 506 of each square 500 to all be the same background color so that each square 500 does not appear to be

present on the display. As the processor 406 extracts data about the packets, it causes the squares 500 to repaint according to a predetermined color and pattern scheme.

An advantage of the second embodiment is the ease with which the faux buttons, i.e., the squares 500, can be made to repaint themselves, especially as compared to the standard JAVA button.

The following is example pseudocode (in the JAVA language) for generating faux buttons according to the second embodiment. Comments within the pseudocode are preceded by two asterisks (\*\*).

\*\* Class for the blocks in PacketMapView

10       \*\* A faux button or block is a simple structure having  
       \*\* a width and a height. The block contains a reference to a  
       \*\* transport stream packet.  
       \*\* Detailed operations are described below.

15       class Block  
           extends Rectangle  
           {

          \*\* The Block references a transport stream packet. The packet  
       \*\* is first initialized to a dummypacket (which is not displayed).

          private TransportStreamPacket packet = dummyPacket;

20       \*\* This method creates a block at a specific starting point with the  
       \*\* specific width and height.

          Block( Point p, int width, int height )

\*\* This method creates a block at a specific starting point defined by  
\*\* x and y coordinates with the specific width and height. The method  
\*\* also allows any additional shapes to be defined for the block such  
\*\* as PAYLOAD\_START, ADAPTION, etc.

5       Block(int xPoint, int yPoint, int width, int height, int shape)

\*\* Provides a way to obtain the panel where the block is being  
\*\* drawn.

static JPanel getContentsPanel()

10      \*\* Clears the contents panel (typically after a reset)

static void clearInfoPanel()

\*\* Sets the color of the block

synchronized void setColor(Color c)

15      \*\* Provides a way for the transport stream packet associated  
\*\* with this block to be obtained.

TransportStreamPacket getPacket()

\*\* Clears the block, setting the transport stream packet equal  
\*\* to a dummy packet, setting the color to none, and the clicked flag  
\*\* to false

20      synchronized void clear()

\*\* Sets the color and transport stream packet for the block and  
\*\* the clicked flag to false

synchronized void set(TransportStreamPacket packet, Color c)

\*\* This method is called when the particular packet should  
5     \*\* be drawn. The method should only be called when the block area  
      \*\* needs to be redrawn. The parameter g is the graphics  
      \*\* object for the component where block will be drawn.  
      \*\* Drawing is based on the shape

synchronized void draw( Graphics g )

{

  if ( shape != NOT\_SET || packet != dummyPacket )

  {

    if ( color != null )

    {

      g.setColor( color );

      g.fillRect( xStart, yStart, width, height );

      if ( packet.isTransportError() || shape == VSB\_ERROR )

      {

        drawX( g, Color.red );

      }

      Adaptation a = packet.getAdaptationData();

      if ( ( a != null && a.hasPCR() ) || shape == PCR )

      {

        drawColorTopHalf( g, Color.black );

        drawLineAcrossMiddle( g );

      }

      if ( ( a != null && !a.hasPCR() ) || shape == ADAPTATION )

      {

```
        drawLineAcrossMiddle( g );  
  
    }  
    if ( packet.isPayloadStart() || shape == PAYLOAD_START )  
5  
    {  
        drawLineDownMiddle( g );  
    }  
    if ( packet instanceof TransportStreamErrorPacket ||  
10  
        !packet.isPacketDataValid() ||  
        shape == ADAPTATION_ERROR )  
    {  
        drawColorTopHalf( g, Color.red );  
        drawLineAcrossMiddle( g );  
    }  
15  
}  
  
** last, draw outline  
20  
if ( packet != null )  
{  
    g.setColor( Color.black );  
    if ( clicked )  
25  
    {  
        g.drawLine( xStart, yStart, xStart, yStart+height-1 );  
        g.drawLine( xStart, yStart, xStart+width-1, yStart );  
    }  
    else  
30  
    {
```

```
        g.drawLine( xStart+width-1, yStart+height-1, xStart,
yStart+height-1);
        g.drawLine( xStart+width-1, yStart+height-1, xStart+width-1,
yStart );
5      }
    }
}
}

10    ** Draws line across middle of block based on if the button is
    ** clicked, the height, and width

protected void drawLineAcrossMiddle( Graphics g )

    ** Draws line down middle of block based on if the button is
    ** clicked, the height, and width

15    protected void drawLineDownMiddle( Graphics g )

    ** Draws an 'x' on the block based on if the button is
    ** clicked, the height, and width

protected void drawX( Graphics g, Color c )

    ** Colors bottom half of block

20    protected void drawColorBottomHalf( Graphics g, Color c )

    ** Colors top half of block

protected void drawColorTopHalf( Graphics g, Color c )
```

\*\* Draws small inner square in block based on height and width

protected void drawInnerSquare( Graphics g )

\*\* Draws thicker border around block based on width & height

5       protected void drawThickerBorder( Graphics g )

\*\* sets clicked flag and redraws block

synchronized void setClicked( Graphics g, boolean value )

\*\* displays transport stream packet

synchronized void view()

10     }

The particular example of color and pattern combinations in Figs. 1-2 will now be discussed. The transport stream being displayed contains video packets corresponding to green buttons. This transport stream contains multiple video programs, so buttons corresponding to video packets from other programs are colored a slightly darker shade of green to separate them. Audio packets in this stream are represented by light blue (cyan) buttons. Note that the stream also contains another audio program, likely associated with the second video program. Buttons corresponding to the additional audio packets are colored a slightly darker shade of cyan. Black buttons correspond to empty entries (so called "null" packets) that could (but have not) been used for some other purpose but are included in the stream as filler. A yellow button corresponds to a data packet. A pink button corresponds to a program and system information protocol (PSIP) packet. A gray button corresponds to an unknown type of packet. A white button

corresponds to a PAT packet. And an orange button corresponds to one of a PMT packet, a network information table (NIT) packet or a conditional access table (CAT) packet.

It is to be noted that an ATSC-compliant transport stream may have a number of

5 different types of transport packets: audio, video, data, PSIP, null, and unknown.

Packets of unknown type can indicate one or more problems with the PAT, PMT and PSIP tables, since the tables should allow the DTV receiver 412 to identify the type of every packet that appears in the broadcast stream. However, almost all packets are "unknown" to the DTV receiver 412 until the program association table (PAT), program  
10 map tables (PMTs) and PSIP master guide table (MGT) are encountered in the DTV packet transport multiplex, so it is normal to encounter a large block of packets of the unknown type at the initial stage of analysis.

In addition to color information, there are also patterns superimposed on the button colors that indicate other additional information aside from simply the type of the  
15 associated packet. A button for which half is black indicates that the corresponding packet has a program clock reference (PCR). Each vertical or horizontal line through a button represents a flag in the packet header. More particularly, a button having a superimposed vertical line indicates that the corresponding packet is the start of a payload. And a button having a superimposed horizontal line indicates that that the  
20 corresponding packet is a packet with adaptation. A button having superimposed diagonal intersecting lines indicates that the corresponding packet has a transport error. And a button for which half is pink indicates that the corresponding packet has a packet adaptation data error.

Experienced operators can easily determine where such things as payload start  
25 indicators and adaptation headers occur by quickly looking at the display. If errors occur, these are marked with certain graphical symbols to easily allow the operator to determine where the error occurred.

The large white row of Fig. 1 indicates where the packets are being updated. In a normal display, this bar repeatedly "sweeps" through the display from top to bottom so  
30 as to give the impression that the grid is generated in a first-in-first-out manner. updating packets continuously drawing packet buttons until the user requests a pause.

The large white row is also formed of the squares 500, except that the background region 502, the main region 504 and the shading region 506 are all set to the color of the large row, namely white.

The invention is especially well suited to operating upon terrestrial digital television signals, but it is equally applicable to any packetized signal.  
5

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.

100 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 50  
450 350 250 150 50  
440 340 240 140 40  
430 330 230 130 30  
420 320 220 120 20  
410 310 210 110 10  
400 300 200 100  
390 290 190 90  
380 280 180 80  
370 270 170 70  
360 260 160 60  
350 250 150 50  
340 240 140 40  
330 230 130 30  
320 220 120 20  
310 200 100  
300 190 90  
290 180 80  
280 170 70  
270 160 60  
260 150 50  
250 140 40  
240 130 30  
230 120 20  
220 110 10  
210 100  
200 90  
190 80  
180 70  
170 60  
160 50  
150 40  
140 30  
130 20  
120 10  
110 5  
100 4  
90 3  
80 2  
70 1  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1